SCITCULA WE DEED A

DPFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAUSES.

TERMS cash in advance. Honey sent by mail will be at the take the sender. None but Block bills current to None York one 34 per annum to any part of Great bestore, by 34 per annum to any part of Great bestore, the art of the Continent, but his include postaon, the or the let, 11th and 21stor such month, at sta

RRESPONDENCE Containing import NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not VEHENTS enemaled by day, advertisements in-VEHELY HERALD, PARILY HERALD, and is the California on European Institute.

JOB PRINTING executed with neutrons, heavuest and despetch.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Piace. - ITALIAN OPERA-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - FORTUNE'S FROLIC-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-CLANDESTINE MAR-

WINTER GARDEN, Proadway .- FAIRY CHROLE-MAGIC JOKE-IRON TIMER. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Broadway. -- No REST FOR

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Dear PLANK-

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery .- LENDORNIE-JACK CADE GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway-Fightio.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Commo BOOK NETT, COLORED TROPICAL PISH, &C., at all hours Isanella, aftermoon and evening. SRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-ny - Ermorian Songs, Bondseques, Dances, &c. - Higs

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETHIOPIA SONGS, DANCES, &C -BLACE BAUNDERS. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SCHOOL DANCES, &C -OTHELLO.

PALACE OF MUSIC, Fourtsenth street.—Campbell's MINITUELS—SONGS, DANOIS AND BURLESQUES.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.-Mason Jones' Lecture

HOPE CHAPEL No. 720 Broadway.-Exhibition of HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Caual

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. - Open daily from 10 A. M. 413 15 P. M. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermioria:

New York, Monday, November 17, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac generally indicates immediate action, although no decisive movements are reported yesterday. A rumor, for which there was not the least foundation, was circulated in Washington that General Burnside's army had a battle and met with a repulse near Warrenton.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton has been appointed Militarary Governor of Texas.

It is rumored that Jeff. Davis has offered a mil lion bales of cotton for sale at 7% cents a pound. payable in gold. He agrees to give permission for its shipment, the buyers to arrange with the United States government as to exemption from seizure on the high seas.

President Lincoln has issued an order enjoining upon our soldiers and sailors the strict observance of the Sabbath, and reminding them of the words of Washington, that men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country, without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality.

It is reported by reputable parties from Hancock and Martinsburg, that Stonewall Jackson's ter, along the railroad from Harper's Ferry. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now clear of rebels and will soon be in operation through to Wheeling,

Official accounts from General Weitzel, in Opelousas county, Louisiana, state that on Tuesday, the 28th uit., he entered Thiboudeax without opposition, after meeting and subduing the rebels at Labadieville. Our loss was sixteen killed and sixty wounded. The rebel loss was heavy, and included their commander, Colonel McPheeters. Ve took one hundred and eighty prisoners, two guns, two howitzers and a large quantity of railroad roiling stock. Our troops consisted of regiments from New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and Louisiana. We give a map of the locality to-day, and a list of the killed and wounded in

We publish further particulars in another column of the occupation of Holly Springs by our troops and the state of affairs in the Southwest. The rebel chiefs, Van Dorn and Price, now in Mississippi, are said to be receiving reinforcements from the Arkansas troops under General Holmes. The enemy is again hovering about the railroad between Springfield and Rolls, endeavoring to intercept our supplies.

the action.

By the Etna, off Cape Race, we learn that the London Times of November 6 denies that any blame can attach to the English government relafive to the fitting out operations of the privato T Alabama. England, the Times says, does not i nish ships of war, but "her shipyards are open 1. dl," and she sells the "component parts" of was vessels " to all comers." Her theory of neuthat in that direction, the London Tones says, is a get fully up to that enunciated for the United by President Pierce, in 1856, during the of the Russian war.

cal correspondent of the London Times. roan Richmond, on the 8th of October, the rebels "suffer terrible desolation. r spirit of resistance is as high as ever." ondon News undertakes to show that the resources of the rebels are "almost ex.

> el. M. P., denounces the idea of conwards the South on the subject of

slam hopes that the English governnot interiere in the case of a service out a the Southern States.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

teamslop Eins, from Queenstown on the Gas ant, passed Cape Bace last Saturday after n her reyage to New York. Our agent at Newfourfiland; forwarded a synopolic of on- four days later which was published consect, from the same source, appears in

Course closed in London, on the 6th instant, at ..

pence sterling a pound from the 31st of October, and the market closed buoyant. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions quiet on the same

Garibald's name was mentioned in connection with the crown of Greece, some persons saying that the ex-Dictator had been already "sounded on the subject of his acceptance. Some Austrian and Italian soldiers had had a sharp conflict on the frontier line of the two countries. After quie was restored each party blamed the other for ori ginating the affray. The Briffish Parliament stood prorogned to the 13th of January. The London Exhibition was closed.

Advices from Australia, dated on the 26th of September, represent the trade of Meibourne a

From China we learn that a conspiracy to burn down the city of Cauton and murder the mandarins had been discovered in September.

We have files from Bermuda to the 4th of November. The papers contain late news from some of the other West ladia Islands. We have reporte of extensive and formidable labor revolts, chiefly among negroes, which had taken place at St. Vin cent, which lasted ten days, and resulted in the plunder and destruction of numerous planters' estates, the maiming of planters, and the killing of many negroes. The trouble was only allayed by a large military force co-operating with armed Pritish vessels. Excitement prevailed, also, in Barbados. Martial law had been proclaim ed in Saint Vincent, and one hundred prison ers were arrested by the troops. They will be brought to trial. Yellow fever had carried off many victims in Barbados, but it had abated in the virulence of its character, at the latest date. The brig Savinica B. Nora, from the rebel American States, had been seized on a bottomry bond, and her captain (Neil) imprisoned in Demarara, at the cuit 'of a firm in Bermuda. The United States steamers San Jacinto and Mohican had called at Bermuda. The Legislature of Bermuda had passd a bill to encourage steam communication be-

reen the island and New York. By the arrival of the steamer Talisman, at this port, we have Kingston, Ja., papers to the 6th nst. The Legislature met on the 4th. The mesage of Lieutenant Governor Eyre contains nothng of interest to American readers. The steamer Crusader had arrived from New York. The brig Charletain, from Boston, arrived at Port Royal,

At about twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the extensive iron work manufactory of S. B. Althause & Sons, corner of West Houston and Greene streets. The building occupied four lots on Houston street and 100 feet on Greene street, all five stories in height. The whole of the building, with its contents, were burned to the ground, involving a loss of about \$150,000. The lames spread to adjoining property before extin. guished by the firemen. The loss is about covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not ye been developed. We give an account of the disaster in another column. An insurance patrolman named James Magnum, is believed to have lost his life by the falling of a wall. The body has not yet been recovered.

The Rutland (Vermont) Courier has the name of George B. McClellan at the head of its columns for President in 1864.

The War Department has informed Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, that drafted men will be allowed to furnish substitutes at any time within ten days of the time of muster.

The illness of Hon. Edward Everett is not of serious character.

Brigodier General Benjamin M. Prentiss was married at Quincy. Illinois, on the 11th inst., to Miss Mary W. Whitney, of that place,

Some two hundred sailors from New York city passed through Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 12th instant, on their way to join the Mississippi river gunboat fleet. General Ben. Loan has ordered the bank in Lex-

ington. Missouri, to be closed, and the president and cashier arrested. It is announced that General McClellan contem-

plates visiting Hartford, Connecticut, and will pass hrough this city on his way thither. The Twenty-sixth regiment, Colonel Kingsbury the Twenty-fifth, Colonel Bissell; the Twenty

fourth, Colonel Mansfield; the Twenty-third, Colo nel Holmes, and the Twenty-eighth, Colonel Ferris, all belonging to Connecticut, are to go into camp on Long Island.

Senator Rice, of Minnesota, has declined the an pointment of Major General in the army. Hon. A. C. Wilder, member of Congress elect

of Kansas, has gone to Rochester, in this State. The stock market opened better on Saturday, fell of nt the close of the first board, railied in the afternoon, and closed strong at an advance over the prices of Friday Money was active at 6 a 7 per cent. Gold, which wa extered to its former place at the board, closed at 131% Exchange closed at 146 a %. The trade tables of the por of New York for the nest week will be found in the mone

rices advanced to 66c. a 663gc. for middlings, with sales eported of \$.750 bates, partly to speculators. Flour de less activity in each, sales having been reported of only 16,750 bbls. flour, 145,000 bushels wheat, and 120,000 bushels corn. Fxtra State flour closed \$5 90 a \$6 10, winter red wheat at \$1 37 a \$1 41 sound mixed Western corn at 69c. Oats were firm a 67c. a 70c., but not so freely dealt in. The sales of su gars amounted to 1,800 hids, and 1,600 boxes, at ful rates. Coffee was in fair demand and stiffly held. Mofor mess, and \$11 37 a \$11 50 for prime, with sales of 1,200 bbls. Lard declined to 9 kc. a 10 kc., with sales of 2,500 packages. Beef was quiet, yet unchanged in value. Butter and cheese were active and buoyant. Hacon wa quoted at 8%c. a 9%c., with sales of 550 boxes. Whis key was heavy at 36 Me. a 37c , mostly at 36 Me. a 36 Me. mation in fish, fruit, hay, hops, bides, iron, leather, oils, skins, wool and freights, and in the latter instance rate to British ports were firmer.

OUR PROGRESS IN THE SCIENCE OF ARTIL-LERY .-- The success that has attended the experiments made with the fifteen-inch gun on board the Passaic is a subject on which we have reason to congratulate ourselves. It solves a most difficult problem in gunnery; for until Captain Ericsson found means to lessen the recoil and deaden the concussion caused by the discharge of these monster pieces it was extremely doubtful whether they could be employed inside the turrets of our iren-clads, thus rendering them ineffective for the purposes for which they were most wanted. To be obliged to run them outside for each discharge would be to expose them to the risk of being disabled and silenced-a hazard which it would not be prudent to run, seeing that only two of them can be used on vessels of the size and build of the Monitor. The manner in which the difficulty has been overcome is, as we have said, a theme for congratulation, for it proves that in all matters appertaining to the science of artillery our American engineers distance those of all other countries. The advantage gained by this fresh discovery of Captain Ericsson, all important as it is, will, we have reason to believe, soon be equalled if, not transcended by other improve his capable of holding two thousand people, and ments in the armaments of our fron-clads, which will render them unsurpassable in their facility | presents one of the most exciting spectacles that of management and powers of destruction. In lending seerel aid and oven oneourneen to the rebellion, the ruling classes in England and appeared, and we are glad to see that the great France did not foreson that the male result would be to develop the narm and military ed by a theatre where there is to be no thimble

Campaign in Virginia-Progress

MOMBAY, NOVEMBER 11,

THE WALL STRAW SHOTTANTED

Our latest intelligence of any moment from the Army of the Potomac is the official order of Friday last from General Bur aside announcing the organization of a portion of the forces under his command into three grand divisions. each consisting of two army corps -- the division on the right under General Sumner, that on the left under General Franklin, and the central division under General Hooker, with a heavy force of reserves under General Sigel. This important concentration of the forces immedistely around General Burnside into the four dis tinet divisions of an army was doubtless the business of the late visit to Warrenton from General Halleck. We accent the order upon the subject as a polification that hot work with the enemy, on a grand scale and at close quarters, may be seen expected.

General Lee evidently does not intend to fall back farther than Gordonsville without a dos perate straggle. He may porbaps make a stand on the south bank of the Rapidan, the largest tributary of the Rappahannock, and affording at teast equal advantages to the Antietam river for a defensive position. It will be remembered that General Pope, after pursaing Stone. wall Jackson from Cedar Mountain to the Ra pldan, there received positive information that the whole rebel army from Richmond was advancing upon him, and that then he commenced his sanguinary and disastrous retreat, via the Upper Rappahannock, Warrenton and Bull run, to the forts of Arlington Heights. In that advance the rebel commander took good care to anticipate General Pope's designs upon Gordonsville, and General Lee, in this present re treat, will hardly, without a great battle, aban don that important position. In connection with Charlottesville a few miles off to the south west, Gordonsville commands all the railway communications and high roads of any practical value between Richmond and the Shenandoah valley. We assume, of course, that the country between Charlottesville and Fredericksburg will be covered by General Burnside's advance. Hence, to maintain his communications with the Shenandoah valley, Lee must fight for Gordensyille and Charlottesville, or run the hazards of a demoralizing famine in Richmond.

The grand army of Gen. Burnside being at

length abundantly supplied with all the means. materials and facilities for an advance, including the Potemac river to Aquia creek and the Manassas Railroad, we expect soon to hear some intelligence from Virginia which will illuminate Washington, intoxicate Wall street and electrify the whole country. There are only five important strongholds of the rebellion remaining-Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Vicksburg; but the first of these is more important to the cause of the rebellion than all the others together. With our occupation of Fort Pulaski and the neighboring inlets Savannah is really of no consequence; Vicksburg is at the service of Gen. McClernand and Admiral Porter whenever they choose to call: Mobile, next to New Orleans, is the largest and the most important commercial city of the South, and therefore its reoccupation by the "old flag" would seriously weaken the enemy. Charleston-as the head and front of the rebellion, and as the principal port of entry of British neutral traders engaged in running the blockade-should have been attended to twelve months ago; but we apprehend that our shortest route now to Charleston is by way of Richmond. We attach such importance to Richmond that we believe with the occupation of that city by General Burnside the rebellion would at once collapse and fall to pieces. With the expulsion of Jeff. Davis from his "Confederate" capital, there would be an end of the agitation of intervention in Europe; an end of the delusive English idea of the capabilities of the rebels to hold out for an indefinite period come ; an end of the "Confederate scrip." upon which the rebel armies are subsisted, and a general reaction throughout the South in favor of submission to the Union.

This is our estimate of the advantages which will follow the occupation, before the close of the present year, of the rebel capital by the army of the United States. Let this crowning triumph be longer delayed, and the taking of Richmond may become the work of a protracted and wasting siege. We accordingly accept the latest official intelligence from General Burnside's headquarters as indicating a prompt advance upon the enemy, and for nothing less than the possession of Richmond. Antiotam has shown that the Army of the Potomac is equal to the work ; and that army to-day in Virginia is nearly twice in numbers the victo rious army actually engaged at Antietam.

A NEW YORK BOURSE-No MONOPOLY IN STOCK JORBING.-The long standing opposition to the close corporation known as the Stock Exchange has at last crystalized into a rival organization framed on liberal principles, and devoid of that feature of hole-in-the-corner secresy and exclusiveness which characterizes the original. We learn that on Saturday evening last a large number of the men who bave been active in this movement met and elected a sort of provisional directory of nine members, charged with the duty of preparing and putting in working order the machinery of this new hall of exchange. Its general features are to resemble those of the Paris Bourse. That is the proceedings are to be all in open session the public is to be admitted-possibly a small entrance fee may be charged-so that orders can be given direct by the purchaser or seller to the broker, and their execution witnessed by the parties concerned. Accommodations are to be provided for the reporters of the press. The admission of new brokers is not to be made dependent on the chance of their not having five black balls cast against them, but upon their receiving a fair two-thirds vote of the associa tion, and their commissions are not to be fixed at an unvarying standard-and that altogether too high-but are to be a matter of agreement between them and their principals.

The public will see in this general outline of the features of this new organization the assurances of a much needed improvement in the matter of buying and selling stocks; and, no matter how modest may be the beginnings of this enterprise, we expent to see it flourish untill it has built for itself as superb a structure as the Bourse of Paris, the exchange hall of which which, in times when speculation runs bigh. can be seen, even in the great Fench capital. in the that all temples of mysticism had dis sil of monetary legerdensain is to be succeed. power of the country into such unappressing, rigging, but where all the performances are to be open and above board.

The Successor of Pius IX. For years the Pope has been ill, so very ill that rumors of his domise have been current several times during the last twelvemonth, and that upon one occasion despatches were sent to the French Court, by its Ambassador at Rome, to the effect that within twenty-four hours Pius IX. would die. Much speculation as to who should succeed him upon the chair of St. Peter has been rife throughout Europe, and

plots and counterplots have arisen, all having

for object the definite settlement of this ques-

ALLA

· 克克斯· 自然的 化二

To none is the succession of Pius IX, a matter of such great importance as to the Emperor Napoleon. The death of the Pone would reliève his Majesty from a pressure which must cause his ruin or drive him into a war with England; and as this is his trump card, his last resort, it may readily be understood he would by far prefer to escape the dilemma by a sudden deliverance, such as the death of Pius IX. would undoubledly be to him.

As candidates to the Papal mitre stand pro minent two proteges of Napoleon. One is a relative-his cousin, Charles Bonaparte; the other Monseigneur de la Tour d'Auvergne, now Archbishop of Bourges. Some five years ago M. de la Tour d'Auvergne was an officer in the French army, a gay, dashing captain, who in the Crimea had gained laurels and the Cross of the Legion of Honor for daring bravery, He returned to France with his regiment at the close of the campaign, and married a wealthy and beautiful lady. The Emperor appointed the young officer one of his officiers d'ordon. nance, and promoted him to the grade of colonel. Madame de la Tour d'Auvergne became one of the dames d'honneur of the Em press, and was for a season the belle par excellence. A sudden illness caused the lady's death and for months the husband mourned in retire ment. He reappeared but to announce his intention of entering a monastery, as preliminary steps to which he resigned his station at Court and his rank in the army. The Emperor Napoleon combatted the resolution of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne with but partial success He consented to renounce his intention of on, tering a monastery; but he was persistent in his desire for taking holy orders. This the Emperer did not object to. He sent M. d'Auvergne o Rome, where he was made a priest, and where, still under the special protection of Napoleon III., he rose with unprecedented rapidity, through the clerical ranks, and now, within four years of his noviciate, we find him

an archbishop in France. It is well known that the Emperor has urged upon the Pope the choice of Monseigneur de la Tour d'Auvergne as his successor. Pius IX. can of course but designate a preference, as the cardinals elect the Pope; but it is well understood that an expressed wish as to a successor would go far towards securing the nomination of the object of this choice. The Italians would no doubt struggle against having a French Pope; but enormous stress would be brought to bear upon the occasion, and Napoleon would promise or grant anything so he might succeed in placing M de la Tour d'Auvergne upon the Papal chair. Napoleon could then make his peace with Italy. Rome would be ceded to Victor Emanuel probably, or at any rate Napoleon could act as he chose, and he would find means

to crawl out of his present dilemma. The family of the newly appointed Archbishop is a powerful one, and wields great influence, not only in France, but in Italy, where numerous relations by intermarriage have been made by this old and noble family. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the eldest and head of the family, is a well known diplomat, who represented the Court of France at Turin for years. Of course his influence would strengthen the efforts of Napoleon in favor of have hitherto been opposed to Monseigneur D'Auvergne, as he was considered the special favorite and ally of the Emperor; but, as now Napoleon has become the tool of the ultramontane party, it may reasonably be expected that Monseigneur D'Auvergne's chances for the succession of Pius IX, have greatly risen.

Less has been said lately about the ill health of the Pope: but we are informed by our correspondents that Pius IX. is really in danger, and that at any moment may hear of his demise. These fears however, may be groundless; the Pope though ill, may yet struggle along for years, and Napoleon be forced to renounce the hopes he founds upon the establishment of a Franch Pone of Rome. In that case he will have to bestir himself to avoid the rain which the revolutionary party will endeavor to bring upon him; and then he will, no doubt, like a wild beast at bay, turn upon England and strike that blow at her which she has endeavored to ward off by her famous volunteer movement and her attempted rivalry of Napoleon's armor-

Truly it may be said that mighty contingencies hang upon the Pope's thread of life. Another year of suffering and Illness to him may, doubtless will, bring upon Europe a desperate, an exhausting struggle. His death, under existing circumstances, might avert the storm. Be that as it may, Napoleon will undoubtedly scheme and intrigue for his succession. Were he to win it, his power and influence would be greater than ever; otherwise that long delayed struggle with England must take place THE KEARNY LETTERS .-- Mr. Pet Halstead.

n his determined hostility to General McClellan, has seen fit to publish another letter of General Kearny's, reflecting in a bitter and satirical mood upon the former Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac. Having already noticed these letters to reprove the spirit evinced in their reproduction, we were nclined to let the matter drop, feeling sure that the effect of those basty epistles would be more beneficial than injurious to General Mc-Clellan. We recur to the subject, howeverbecause we wish to state our surprise at the fact that the last published letter, or rather report, made by General Kearny to the Department of War, should have found its way into the hands of Mr. Halstead. We are aware that the report in question was not addressed to any unofficial person; and it seems strange, to say the least of it, that such a document-a military report, made by a general on duty to the proper authorities should have been allowed to pass into the possession of Mr. Halstend. It really seems that the odium of the publication of the Kearny letters does not rest alone with Mr. H. We are informed that the gentlemen who were the legal advisers of General Kearny are about to publish an explanatory lutter which will clear the General's memory and cast the disgrace of these un-seemby publications upon the proper party.

rticle from the Richmond Examiner of the th inst.—a journal which has excelled all others at the South in the intensity of its hatred to the North and the violence of its hostility to any idea of a reconstruction of the Union. Now sings in a very different tone. The hopes it cherished of foreign intervention having been dashed to earth, it begins to see that the Union, after all, is as good for the South as the North. and that it is England alone which has any real interest in keeping North and South divided and protracting the war till both sections are completely exhausted England, it is true, is n extreme need of cotton, and the distress and sufferings of the people in consequence are very great. But there is something her statesmen desire more ardently, an t that is the destruction of the great maritime and commercial rival of the British empire. The Richmond paper points to the wonderful development of military power at the North and the South during the last eighteen months, exceeding all precedent in modern times, "Had the North and South," adds the rebel organ, "continued as one nation, there could scarcely have been any limits to the achievements of their military power. We could have overrun the continent, taken Canada in the teeth of a combination of all the European Powers, and crushed England alone as an eggshell under the hammer." England, it is argued, fears this, and "nothing is more contrary to her wishes and policy than that the war should end in rouniting the North and South, and consolidating and renewing in rivalry to her a military Power which is now wasted in internecine strife."

Could any arguments be more potent for reanion than these! They are the very arguments we have urged in these columns at various times during the progress of the war, and the fact of their adoption now by the leading journal of the rebel capital is a remarkable sign of the times. "Perfidious Albion," with the jugglery of a fiend, has kept the word of promise to the ear of the rebellion, but has broken it to the hope. Had it not been for the expectations of foreign aid the insurgent leaders would never have launched upon the dark sea of civil war. Now that these expectations are frustrated they look to a speedy reunion as the anchor of hope in a tempestuous ocean near to a lee shore. It is the rainbow in a troubled sky, upon which the bleeding and prostrate South looks with longing eyes, dimmed by tears. The utterances of the Richmond paper are the premonitory symptoms of an outburst which will result in as great a counter revolution in the rebellious States as that which has been developed at the North by the recent elections. And the time will soon come when those in either section who stand in the way of the reunion will be denounced as enemies and traitors to a common country. The Southern people are heartily sick of the war; it is ruining and destroying them; and greater ruin and destruction still await them if they do not come under the protecting shadow of the American egis. It is no wonder, then, that their desires should begin to find expression in such bold and outspoken journals as the Richmond Ecaminer. The promises of their leaders have failed them as badly as the promises of England and France. They can now see no other end to the war than submission to the legitimate and constitutional authority of the national go-

vernment.

The elections hold out to them a sure guaran. ce that their interests will be protected in the letter and spirit of the solemn league and covenant made by our fathers, and that their only safety is in the ark of that covenant—the Union of the States. They must now feel convinced of their folly in severing by force their con. nection with the North, whose great conservative element would have amply protected them from the meditated wrong of the revolutionary abolitionists, whose threats to barm them or meddle with their domestic institutions would have been as the idle wind. Let them, then, lay down their arms at once and take shelter in the sanctuary of freedom on which they have turn. ed their backs. Let them lay their hands upon the sacred altar, and their security will be inviolable. But what they do let them do quickly. For thus will the effusion of more blood be prevented, and the abolitionists be wofully disappointed in the sole object for which they desire to see the war continued. The fate of the Southern people is in their own hands. Let them be true to themselves, and they will be equally true to their country and to God.

GOVERNOR VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA, RAM-PANT -President Lincoln's Military Governor of North Carolina, at Newbern, having proposed a ort of peace conference with his old line whig friend Vance, the newly elected Governor of the State under the rebel Confederate government, we had some hopes of a favorable response. But Governor Vance "declines a conerence, writes in a deflant tone that North Carolina will fight to the last drop of bloodand refers Governor Stanly, if he has any proposition to make, to treat directly with the Confederate authorities at Richmond." Governor Vance thus appears somewhat zealous in his loyalty to those authorities, inasmuch as he was elected over a rabid secessionist, and was accordingly under some suspicion as a very moderate rebel. The only way, therefore, to reach Governor Vance, and every other "Confederate" Governor, is to get those "Confederate authorities" out of Richmond; and this we hope will soon be done, and to the satisfaction of Governor Vance, as a decisive operation fully ustifying negotiations for peace. As for "the ast drop of blood." it is a very stupid humbug. which Governor Vance may tell to the marines: for old sailors will not believe him.

How THE RADICALS ASSIST THE ARMY .-- A few days ago Gen. Foster, who is in command of our army in North Carolina, undertook an im portant expedition, the success of which would have been of the utmost consequence, by putting us in possession of a portion of the railroad whereby the connection of the Southern rebels with Richmond would have been cut off. Gen. Foster wanted more troops than he had at his command in order to accomplish all that he desired. For the want of these troops he nu fortunately failed in his expedition. At that very time a number of regiments in Massachusetts were under orders for North Carolina just when their presence would have converted Gen. Foster's discomfiture into a brilliant vic tory. But were they there? Not at all. Gov. Andrew, the radical executive of Massachusetts kept the troops at home until after the election. After being retained evidently to sait Gov. Andrew's political and personal aims, they were deapatched to their destination the day after the

Remarkable Symptoms of Remarks at election, too late to be of any service to Ged.

We recently published a most extraordinary the failure of Gen. Foster, and his action in the fallure of Gen. Foster, and his action in this affair is only a fair sample of the way in which the leaders of the radical faction befriend our army in its necessity, and help the suppression of rebellion. With them their own political interests are first. These attended to, the country and the national cause may take care of themselves.

MUNICIPAL ROLES AND REQULATIONS. That

Avelera cooks will begin to sivine in large cones. Take to set up no tone on

we have a most efficient, active and untiring police but few can gainsay, while we dare assort that Mrs. Brinsmade, for one, will testify to the farsightedness of the New York police. We do not wish to insinuate any displeasure at this untiring watchfulness; but we are inclined to deprecate the fact that, in its anxiety for momentous work, the police quite overlook home matters of minor importance. It is all very well that "dangerous secesh girls," or those suspected as such, should be arrested, until an immediate and strict investigation be gone into. It were better that, once that examination terminated, and no convincing proof of disloyalty be found, the girls, or men either, be at once set at liberty. But it is not our object to discuss these matters here. What we wish to do is to call the attention of the proper authorities to gross negligences and evasions of municipal regulations. It is clearly an infraction of the laws to place dangerous impediments in the streets; clearly an infraction to dig holes in the streets, leaving them unguarded, as traps against the limbs or the life of the unwary passer by. We find streets filled with stones, boxes, dead horses or dogs, and piles of offal, hours, nay, days, after these obstacles to locomotion should have been removed. The police are certainly to blame for this. It is their duty to see that the laws of the municipality relating to the mat. ters above mentioned are enforced : that where ever obstructions are unavoidably placed in the street lights should clearly indicate their whereabouts at night; that holes should be fenced in so that the person passing near may be saved a broken limb or neck; that boxes left upon the pavements be removed by their owners, and the latter fined for non-compliance with an order to that effect; that when shep windows or doors, or the railings in front of dwellings, are freshly painted, due notice of the fact be conspicuously given. Ladies who ruin fine dresses and rich cloaks by coming in contact with fresh paint, and husbands who have these dresses and cloaks to pay for, will, we are sure, uphold us in the request. We would further claim that people be not allowed to place flowerpots on the window sills of the third and fourth stories of their dwellings, to the imminent danger of the skulls of passers by whenever an unusually hard gust of wind may blow; that carriage and omnibus drivers be not allowed, as may be witnessed each day in Broadway, to race, without regard to the necks of the public or the rules of the municipality against hard driving in the streets. These and many more abuses and violations of the law demand the earnest and constant care of the police, who are the legally appointed supervisors of the public safety. We earnestly recommend these matters to their careful attention. THE CROWDED DRIVES IN TOWN AND IN

Paris the Bois de Boulogne, where each day the elite congregate, where rich and handsome, gay and well dressed dames du monde may be seen, gazed at, admired. New York, the capital of the New World, was not to be outdone in that respect by either London or Paris, and so, as if by enchantment, our Central Park rose upon a barren, rocky site, now transformed into a blooming garden. Since Central Park has become our fashionable promenade hundreds of car, the less pretentious hired vehicle, throng each afternoon the broad, smooth roads of the Park-Round and round, from bridge to bridge and from lake to lake, an unceasing line of carriages and horsemen passes from four in the afternoon until sunset. Many remain until night. But as the shades of evening approach we see no evidenses of a careful conforming to that municipal regulation which orders that after dark all vehicles shall bear a light. Although the measure is clearly one for safety and preservation from accident, none obey it. The consequences are often annoying-often put life and limb in jeopardy-and yet, although each day we witness broken wheels, hear the crash of carriages as they come violently in contact, we find no policeman compelling the drivers to put lights upon their vehicles, no fines are imposed, no complaints or arrests made; and so it will continue, we suppose, until life has paid the forfeit of this gross, this culpable negligence of one of the most evident measures of safety, dictated alike by the law and by common sense. We hold that it is clearly the duty of the police to attend to this matter; that it involves life and death, and, at any rate, obedjence to law, and that policemen were clearly organized to enforce that obedience.

CENTRAL PARK.-London has its Hyde Park.

Let an edict go forth at once, ordering all owners and drivers of carriages to put lights on them the moment it is dark; fine them for the first omission, fine and imprison for the second, and the object will be attained—the law obey ed. In Paris and London no one is allowed to drive a vehicle after dark unless it bears a light. We have seen the Emperor's carriage in Paris stopped in the street and the lanterns duly lighted, and that when within fifteen minutes drive of the palace. But the regulations of the Paris municipality are that—at such an hour of the evening in summer, an earlier hour in winter-all carriage lanterns must be lighted; and one and all, rich and poor, must conform and do conform to a rule the slightest infraction of which is deemed dangerous to life. We repeat our caution to the police upon this subject. It is one of growing importance, as the drive to Central Park is becoming more and more nu. merously attended. The matter clearly calls for the attention of all those whose duty it is to enforce law and order in our city.

OUR HARROR DEFENCES -It is stated that communication has been received from Wash ington by Governor Morgan announcing that i has been agreed to pledge the credit of the feder government for an appropriation for strengther ing the defences of the harbors of New Yor and Boston, provided the Common Councils both cities will agree to raise the money. this be true, there is no doubt that the necesser sums can be at once procured, the more est cially if, as there is reason to believe, some pickings are to be made out of them. The appr priation of a million of dollars for the defan of New York - for such is the amount specified raises the question how this sum can be best